European Environment Agency
European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity

Thlaspi jankae

Annex	II, IV
Priority	No
Species group	Vascular plants
Regions	Alpine, Continental, Pannonian

Slovak Penny-cress (*Thlaspi jankae*) is a white blossoming plant endemic to Hungary and Slovakia as well as Romania. Large majority of the population is located in Hungaria (Pannonian region). Its range is disjunctive in Slovakia – the species could be found in two separate regions. One of them – Slovakian Karst – is divided among Alpine and Pannonian region. Furthermore, the species is reported also from one locality in Romania (Continental region). It is growing on sunny meadows on slopes, forest-steppes and opening of oak forests in hilly regions. Occasionally could be found in abandoned orchards and vineyards. The species is considered Near Threatened (NT) in the EU Red list for precautionary reasons due to small area, threat of habitat quality decline and missing data on Romanian population. Reporting 2013 extends the knowledge on Slovak Penny-cress distribution and provides range larger than what is mentioned in the Red list as well as evidence on small but existing population in Romania.

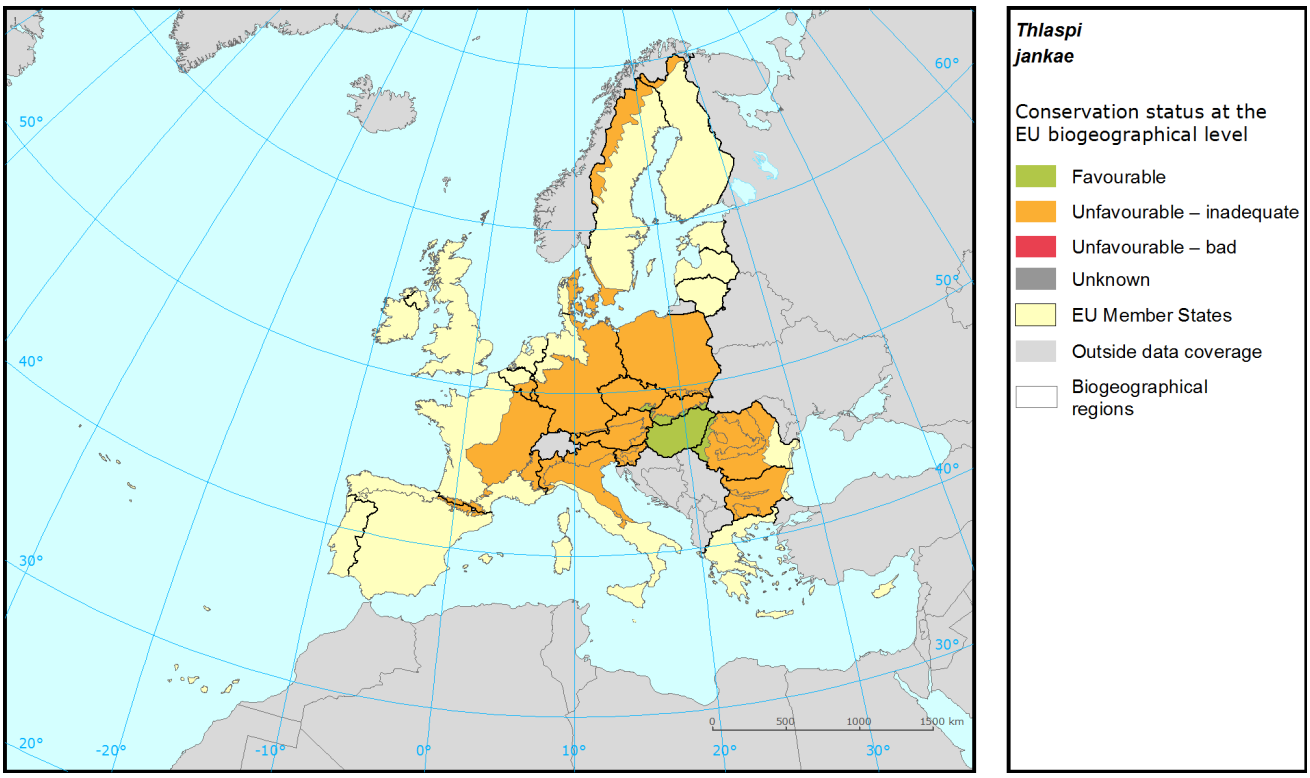
Conservation status of Slovak Penny-cress is assessed "Favourable" in Pannonian region what is core area of its distribution in the same time. In both other regions, Alpine and Continental, the status is "Unfavourable Inadequate" either because of very small population (Continental) or very small reported habitat for species (Alpine region). Trend is stble or unknown.

Main threats are artificial planting on open ground, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, wildlife watching, erosion, abandonment of pastoral systems, lack of grazing, urbanisation and invasive non-native species.

No changes in overall conservation status between 2001-06 and 2007-12 reports in Alpine and Pannonian region. The species was not reported from Continental region 2001-06.

Better data required from Slovakia.

Assessment of conservation status at the European biogeographical level



Region	Conservation status (CS) of parameters				Current CS	Trend in CS	% in region	Previous CS	Reason for change
	Range	Population	Habitat	Future prospects					
ALP	FV	FV	U1	FV	U1	=	3	U1	
CON	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	x	2	XX	Not genuine
PAN	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		95	FV	

See the endnote for more information[i]

Assessment of conservation status at the Member State level

Thlaspi jankae

Distribution and conservation status at the Member State level

- Favourable
- Unfavourable – inadequate
- Unfavourable – bad
- Unknown
- EU Member States
- Outside data coverage
- Biogeographical region

The map shows both Conservation Status and distribution using a 10 km x 10 km grid. Conservation status is assessed at biogeographical level. Therefore the representation in each grid cell is only illustrative.

MS	Region	Conservation status of parameters				Current CS	Trend in CS	% in region	Previous CS	Reason for change
		Range	Population	Habitat	Future prospects					
SK	ALP	FV	FV	U1	FV	U1	=	100.0	U1	
RO	CON	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1		100.0		
HU	PAN	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		94.7	FV	
SK	PAN	XX	FV	U1	XX	U1	=	5.3	U1	

Knowing that not all changes in conservation status between the reporting periods were genuine, Member States were asked to give the reasons for changes in conservation status. Bulgaria and Romania only joined the EU in 2007 and Greece did not report for 2007-12 so no reason is given for change for these countries. Greek data shown above is from 2001-06.

Main pressures and threats reported by Member States

Member States were asked to report the 20 most important threats and pressures using an agreed hierarchical list which can be found on the Article 17 Reference Portal. Pressures are activities which are currently having an impact on the species and threats are activities expected to have an impact in the near future. Pressures and threats were ranked in three classes ‘high, medium and low importance’; the tables below only show threats and pressures classed as ‘high’, for some species there were less than ten threats or pressures reported as highly important.

Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' pressures

Code	Activity	Frequency
A04	Grazing by livestock	100

Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' threats

Code	Activity	Frequency
B01	Afforestation	33
K01	Abiotic natural processes	33
K02	Vegetation succession/Biocenotic evolution	33

Proportion of population covered by the Natura 2000 network

For species listed in the Annex II of the Directive Member States were asked to report the population size within the Natura 2000 network. The percentage of species population covered by the network was estimated by comparing the population size within the network and the total population size in the biogeographical/marine region.

Percentage of coverage by Natura 2000 sites in biogeographical/marine region

	ALP	CON	PAN
HU			37
RO		42	
SK	99		100

See the endnotes for more information[ii]

Most frequently reported conservation measures

For species listed in the Annex II of the Directive Member States were asked to report up to 20 conservation measures being implemented for this species using an agreed list which can be found on the Article 17 Reference Portal. Member States were further requested to highlight up to five most important ('highly important') measures; the table below only shows measures classed as 'high', for many species there were less than ten measures reported as highly important.

Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' conservation measures

Code	Measure	Frequency
2.1	Maintaining grasslands and other open habitats	20
6.1	Establish protected areas/sites	20
6.3	Legal protection of habitats and species	20
2.0	Other agriculture-related measures	10
3.2	Adapt forest management	10
6.2	Establishing wilderness areas/ allowing succession	10
7.4	Specific single species or species group management measures	10

This information is derived from the Member State national reports submitted to the European Commission under Article 17 of the Habitats Directive in 2013 and covering the period 2007-2012. More detailed information, including the MS reports, is available at: http://bd.eionet.europa.eu/article17/reports2012/species/summary/?group=Vascular+plants&period=3&subject=Thlaspi+jankae

[i]**Assessment of conservation status at the European biogeographical level:** Current Conservation Status (Current CS) shows the status for the reporting period 2007-2012, Previous Conservation Status (Previous CS) for the reporting period 2000-2006. Reason for change in conservation status between the reporting periods indicates whether the changes in the status were genuine or not genuine. Previous Conservation Status was not assessed for Steppic, Black Sea and Marine Black Sea regions. For these regions the Previous status is therefore considered as 'unknown'. The percentage of the species population occurring within the biogeographical/marine region (% in region) is calculated based on the area of GIS distribution.

[ii]**Percentage of coverage by Natura 2000 sites in biogeographical/marine region:** In some cases the population size within the Natura 2000 network has been estimated using a different methodology to the estimate of overall population size and this can lead to percentage covers greater than 100%. In such case the value has been given as 100% and highlighted with an asterisk (*). The value 'x' indicates that the Member State has not reported the species population and/or the coverage by Natura 2000. No information is available for Greece. The values are only provided for regions, in which the occurrence of the species has been reported by the Member States.